Respiratory Protection



Overview

- Commander's written program
- Medical surveillance
- Mitigation Procedures
- Fit testing
- Storing and maintaining equipment
- Coordinating training
- Procurement of correct equipment

Commanders Responsibilities

- Designate a Respiratory Protection Program Manager (RPPM) in writing for Marine Corps installations and units
 - Supporting OSH professionals will provide consultation to the RPPM

RPPM Responsibilities

- Complete one of the following courses
 - OSHA Training Institute Course 2220, Respiratory Protection
 - OSHA Training Institute Education Centers Course 2225, Respiratory protection

- NAVOSHENVTRACEN RPPM Course A-493-0072
- Respiratory protection course with at least 32 hours of training which covers all aspects of 29 CFR 1910.134

- Develop written SOPs governing the selection, issue, care, and use of respirators
 - Develop & post SOPs in general work areas
 - SOPs must include pertinent regulations, consensus standards, and emergency and rescue guidance as necessary

- Approve in writing all purchases of non-standard respiratory protective equipment
- Ensure respiratory protection recommended by the IH is provided to appropriate personnel by their organizations

- Request the IH to conduct a health hazard evaluation of new or modified work operations to ensure appropriate respirators are specified
- Ensure tenants establish central maintenance facilities for storage, issue, cleaning, and maintenance

 Provide annual training to all respirator users and their supervisors

 Coordinate and ensure all users receive a medical evaluation prior to being fit tested

 Ensure all users of tight-fitting respirators are fit tested initially and annually

 Maintain all records pertaining to training and fit testing

Conduct an annual program audit

Supervisors Responsibilities

- Ensure only trained and medically qualified personnel are assigned to tasks requiring the use of respirators
- Ensure respirators are used IAW the listed references

Users Responsibilities

- Use respirators IAW the listed references
- Report work site problems involving use of respirators to their supervisors
- Properly store, maintain, and clean respirators

Supply Department Responsibilities

 Purchase only respiratory protective equipment that has been approved and authorized by the RPPM

OSHA Standard Requirements

- The employer shall include in the **written program** the following provisions of the standard, as applicable:
 - Standard operating procedures governing the procedures for selecting respirators for use in the workplace

- Medical evaluations of employees required to use respirators
- Fit testing procedures for tightfitting respirators
- Procedures for proper use of respirators in routine and reasonably foreseeable emergency situations

 Procedures and schedules for cleaning, disinfecting, storing, inspecting, repairing, discarding, and otherwise maintaining respirators

• Activities shall not fit test personnel or assign them to work in, or permit them to enter, areas requiring respiratory protection unless they have been medically evaluated.

 Military personnel, who have been confirmed as "Fit for Full Duty" based on their current periodic physicals and PHA are considered

qualified to respiratory

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The PLHCP shall obtain the information reques

Question

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EMPLOYEE NAME	SSN	POSITION				
SUPERVISOR	PHONE	DEPARTMENT				
Circle Type(s) of Respira						
Air Purifying (non-powers	ed)	4. Air line (supplied-air) Respirator				
Air Purifying (powered) Combination Air Line and	i (aux) SCBA	5. Self Contained Breathing Apparatus				
Circle extent of usage:		_				
1. One a daily basis		3. Rarely				
2. Occasionally - more than	once a week	4. Emergency use only				
Circle level of work effort	6 :	3.				
1. Light		s. Heavy				
2. Moderate		4. Strenuous				
Antiolpated usage time (fo	or each use) in hours:					
Special Work Considerations (i.e. hazardous materials, confined spaces, protective ciothing, etc.):						
DATE		SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE				
DATE		SOFERVISOR SIGNATURE				
PHYSICIAN'S EVALUATION	IN:					
Class:	1. No restrictions on the res	spirators use.				
(circle one)	2. Respirator use with some	e restrictions.				
	3. No respirator use allowe	d.				
Comments / Restrictions:						
DATE	MEDICAL REPRES	ENTATIVE SIGNATURE / STAMP				
	100.23F within the last year.	aining as outlined in ANSI Standard Z88.6 and . The employee has been fit tested (qualitative or				
TYPE (AP,SA,SCBA)	MAKE & MODEL	RESPIRATOR SIZE				
		_				
	Eunjoo Kim-Gailegos					
DATE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PROGRAM MANAGER SIGNATURE						

 Users of prescription eye wear who must wear a full-face respiratory

shall be fitted with n

spectacles.





• In controlling those occupational diseases caused by breathing contaminated air, the primary objective shall be to prevent atmospheric contamination.



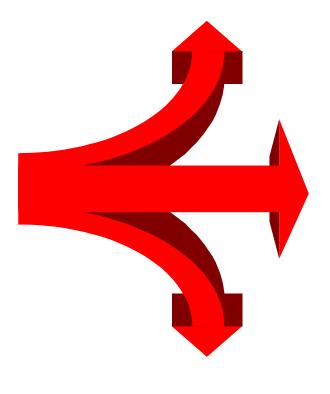
- SOPs
- Signs
- Respirators & Clothing
- Enclosures
- Ventilation
- Substitution

Engineering

Administrative

PPE

- Appropriate respiratory protection shall be used:
 - when effective engineering controls are not feasible,
 - while controls are being instituted or evaluated



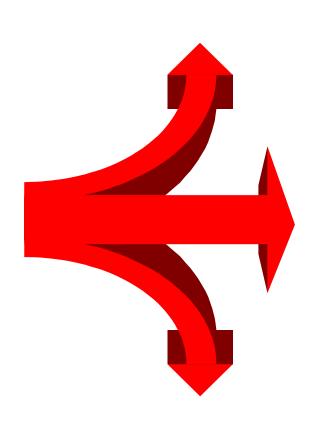
• <u>Respiratory Hazards</u> <u>Include</u>

- DUSTS - FOGS

- FUMES - MISTS

- GASES - SMOKE

- SPRAYS -VAPORS



Hazardous Atmospheres

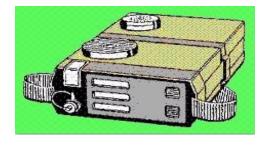
- Oxygen deficient or rich
- Toxic
- Environmental pollution
- Combination
- Flammable
- Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH)

Determining Hazards in an Atmosphere

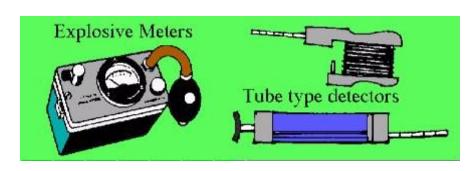
Oxyge n



Toxican ts



Explosiv es



- Required before an employee may be required to use a negative or positive pressure tight-fitting face piece respirator
- Must be fit tested with the same make, model, style, and size of respirator that will be used.

- Qualitative (QLFT) A challenge agent, vapor, or aerosol released
 - Fit is inadequate if a presence of the agent is detected (irritation, taste, or





- Quantitative (QNFT)
 - Measures actual level of agent both inside and outside the respirator



 Respirators rely on face-to-mask seal

 Fit testing determines which device and size will best fit and seal

 Stubble, beard, ha and goggles will negatively affect

 Corrective lenses may be mounted inside the face piece

 Wearing contact lenses will be authorized by the medical dept.

on a case

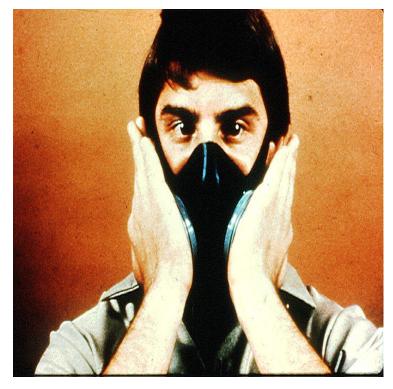


 Fit testing should be conducted annually, if facial features change, or if a different respirator is used

 Users of tight fitting respirators must perform a user seal check each time the respirator is used

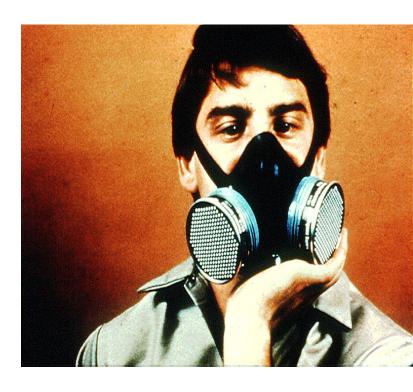
- Proper Fit with Good Seal
 - Negative pressure check inlets





- Proper Fit with Good Seal
 - Positive pressure check outlet





Storage & Maintenance

- Inspection of equipment before and after each use
- Repair or replace damaged equipment
- Clean and sanitize equipmen
- Proper storage and handing
- Training

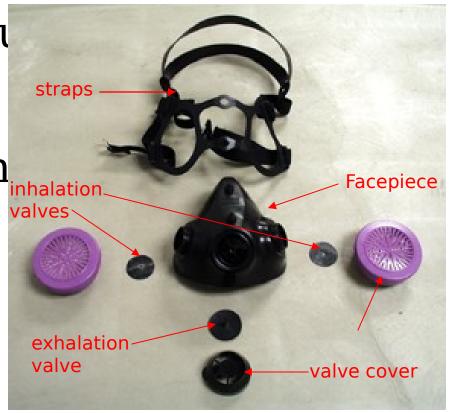
Storage & Maintenance

Visual Inspection for:

- Holes in the filters
- Loss of elasticity or tears in head straps and hoses
- Broken or loose connectors and hoses

Storage & Maintenance

- Cracked or scratched face pieces
- Detergent residu
- Dirt in valves
- General cleanlin



Storage & Maintenance

Decontamination

- Follow manufacturers directions
- If worn by only one person, clean and disinfect periodically
- If worn by more than one person,
 clean and disinfect after each use

Storage & Maintenance

- Must be protected from dust, sunlight, heat, cold, moisture, and chemicals
- Face piece should be stored in an individual plastic bag
- Store masks with valves and breathing tubes in a natural, undistorted position



- Procedures to ensure adequate air quality, quantity and flow of breathing air for atmosphere-supplying respirators
- Training of employees in the respiratory hazards to which they are potentially exposed during routine and emergency situations

 Training of employees in the proper use of respirators, including putting on and removing them, any limitations on their use, and their maintenance

• Procedures for regularly evaluating the effectiveness of the program

- Employees must be trained and demonstrate skill or knowledge of at least:
 - Why use is necessary
 - How improper use and care can compromise respirator effectiveness

- Limitations and capabilities
- How to put on, remove, use, and inspect
- How to maintain and store
- General requirements of the OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.134

- Training must be provided:
 - Prior to use, annually, and whenever:
 - Prior training becomes obsolete
 - •Employee's skill or knowledge is deemed inadequate
 - Any other situation arises in which retraining appears necessary

Training & Record Keeping

 Training and medical records must be maintained and made available

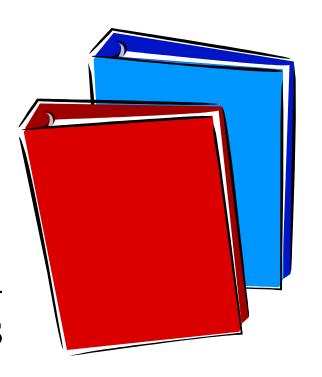
 Fit test records must be maintained until the

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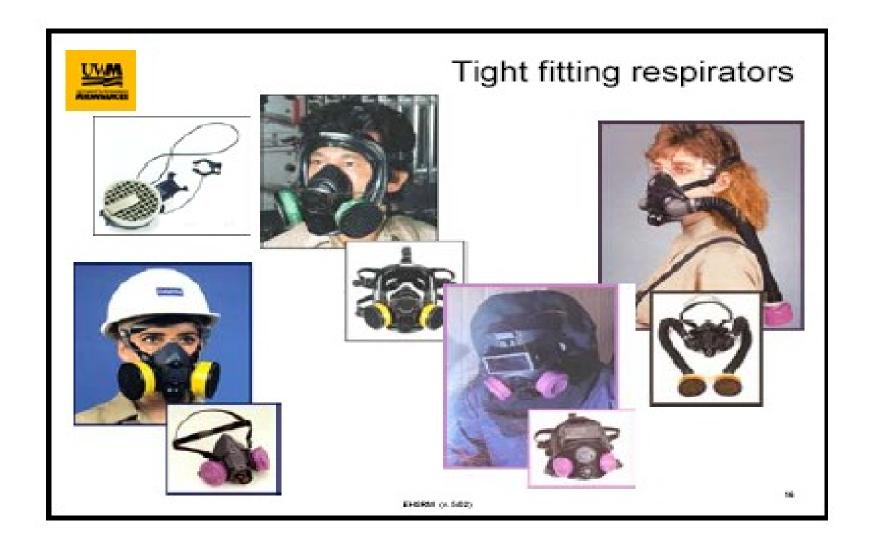


Training & Record Keeping

- A written copy of the current program must be maintained
- All written materials must be available to affected employees, and state and federal agents



- Types of Respirators
 - Air-Purifying
 - Gas and vapor removing
 - Particulate
 - Powered air purifying
 - Supplied air types





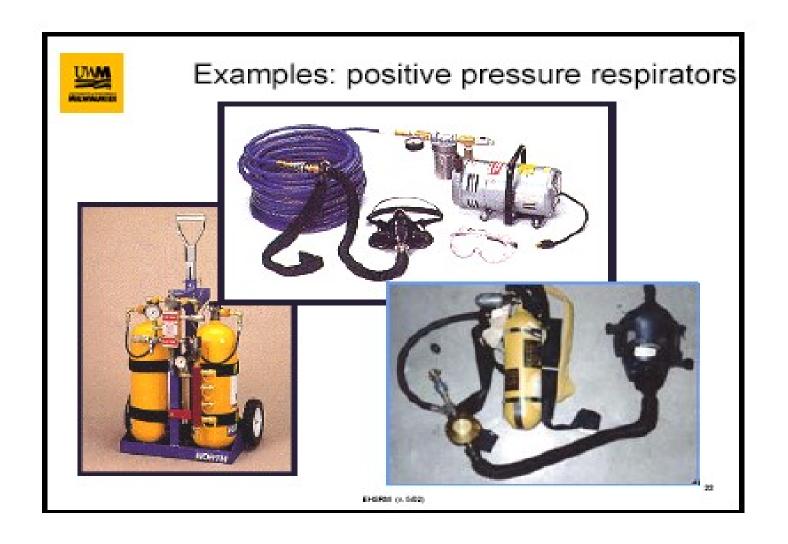
Examples: positive pressure respirators

 Powered air purifying respirator



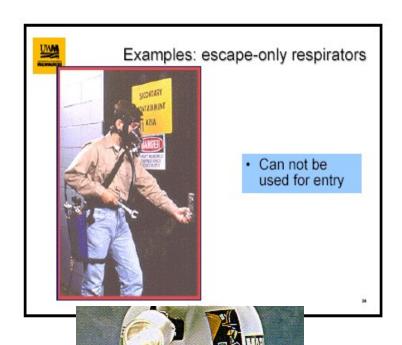


SHEETH IN LIGHT



- Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)
 - Closed circuit
 - Open circuit
 - Demand pressure flow
 - Demand continuous flow
 - Escape only SCBAs





- Protection Against Gases & Vapors
 - An atmosphere-supplying respirator
 - An air-purifying respirator
 - Equipped with an ESLI certified by NIOSH for the contaminant
 - No ESLI, then the employer implements a cartridge change out schedule

- Protection Against Particulates
 - An atmosphere-supplying respirator
 - An air-purifying respirator (APR)
 - Equipped with a filter certified by NIOSH
 - -HEPA filter or
 - An APR equipped with a filter certified for particulates

• Air Purifying Limitations

- Does not supply oxygen
- Contaminant must be known and cannot exceed use limitations
- Non-IDLH use only

Positive Pressure

 A respirator in which the pressure inside the respiratory inlet

covering exceeds th

pressure

respirator

• Powered Air Purifying

An APR that uses
 a blower/motor to
 force ambient air
 through air purifying elements
 to the inlet
 covering



- Supplied Air (SAR)
 - Atmosphere-supplying respirator where the air source is not carried by the user
 - -Also call



irator

Airline Respirator

- Has a pressure demand nozzle that allows user to control air flow
- Use grade D breathing air
- May be used with a hood or helmet
- Hose limited to 300 feet
- Some mobility restriction

- <u>Self Contained Breathing Apparatus</u> (SCBA)
 - Breathing air is designed to be carried by the user
 - Expensive to purchase and maintain
 - Breathing air provided from pressurized tanks
 - Provides highest level of protection and mobility

- Commonly used in rescue or emergency situations
- Limited air (30 or 60 minutes/tank)
- Positive pressure provides maximum protection for both oxygen deficient and IDLH
- •Standard requires fit testing of mask

- Atmosphere Supplying
 - A respirator that supplies the user with breathing air from a source independent of the ambient atmosphere

- Includes SARs and SCBAs
 - <u>Continuous flow</u>: Provides a continuous flow of breathing air to the respiratory inlet covering
 - <u>Pressure demand</u>: Admits air to the face piece when the positive pressure inside the face piece is reduced by inhalation

Atmosphere Supplying

- Type 1 Airline respirator
- -Type 2 SCBA





• Escape Only

 A respirator designed and intended to be used only for

emerge:



• Respirators for IDLH Atmospheres

- A full face piece pressure demand SCBA certified by NIOSH for a minimum service life of 30 minutes
- A combination full face piece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with auxiliary selfcontained air supply

 Respirators for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used

All oxygen-defici
 be considered ID

hall

• <u>IDLH Atmosphere</u>

- Two employees located outside
- Visual, voice, or signal communication must be maintained
- Outside employees must be trained in rescue
- Manager or supervisor must be notified before any rescue attempt

- Rescuers must be provided necessary assistance and equipment:
 - •A pressure demand or other positive pressure SCBA or SAR with auxiliary SCBA

- Appropriate retrieval equipment
- Equipment means for rescue where retrieval equipment is not required
 - -Emergency rope, auxiliary air supply
 - -Retrieval equipment such as for confined space rescue

• Breathing Air Quality

- Compressed breathing air must meet at least the requirements for grade D breathing air
- Systems supplying breathing air must be equipped with appropriate in-line air purifying sorbent beds and filters, and maintained per manufacturer's instructions

- Oxygen content of 19.5% 23.5%
- No more than 5 milligrams of hydrocarbon (condensed) content per cubic meter (mg/m³) of air
- Carbon monoxide content no more than 10 parts per million (ppm)
- Carbon dioxide content no more than 1,000 ppm
- Lack of noticeable odor

Non-IDLH Atmospheres

- An atmosphere-supplying respirator
- An air-purifying respirator, provided that:
 - Has ESLI certified by NIOSH; or
 - •A dependable canister change schedule
 - -Basis and reliance must be in writing

• Filtering Face Piece Respirator

- A negative pressure particulate respirator with a filter as an integral part of the face piece, or with the entire face piece composed of the filtering medium
- "Dust mask
- N, R, or P



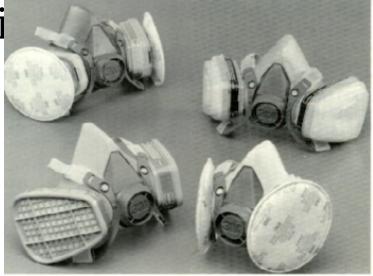




- Reusable Half Mask
- Replaceable cartridges and filters to capture gases, vapors, and particulates

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- Voluntary Respirator Use
 - -29 CFR 1910.134(c)(2)
 - Appendix D
 - An employer may provide respirators at the request of employees or permit them to use their own as long as its use will not in itself create a hazard.

- If voluntary use is permitted
 - Marine Corps commands will provide the respirators
 - •Users must be trained on the proper use, care, and limitations of the respirator
 - •Users do not have to placed in the medical surveillance program

Canister or Cartridge

- Container with a filter, sorbent (catalyst), or combination
- Removes specific contaminants



Filter Selection

- Three levels of filter efficiency (95%, 99%, and 99.97%)
- -Three levels of filter resistance to efficiency degradation (N, R, and P)
- Total of nine classes of filters

- Filter Series N
 - Non-specific service time
- Filter Series R
 - One work shift (8 hours) service time
- Filter Series P
 - Non-specific service time for use against both oil and non-oil particulate aerosols

- Selection of N, R, or P depends on whether there are oil particles present
 - N for Not resistant to oil
 - **R** for **R**esistant to oil
 - **P** for oil **P**roof

- No oil particles present
 - Use any series (N, R, or P)
- Oil particles present
 - Use only R or P series
- Oil particles present and filter is to be used more than one shift
 - Use only P series

- Color coded for intended use
 - Listing of color code:
 Manufacturer's chart
 - NAVOSH Manual B-6
- Filters labeled
- Cartridge combinations



Color Coding for Filters & Cartridges

- Organic Vapor
- Acid Gas
- Organic Vapor/Acid Gas
- Dust, Mist, Fumes
- High Toxic Particulates
- Ammonia, Methylamine

- Black
- White
- Yellow
- Orange
- Purple (HEPA)
- Green

Service life

 The time period a respirator, filter, sorbent, or other respiratory equipment provides adequate protection

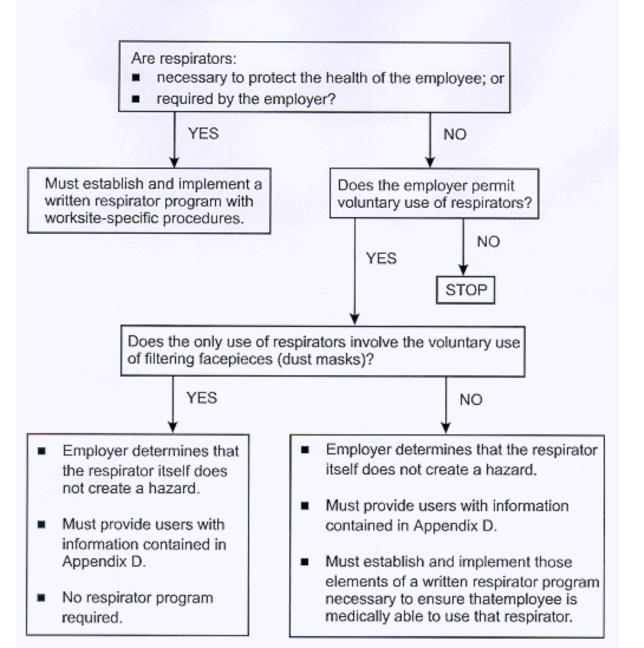
End of service life includes warns of the approaction of adequate

Selection

 Based on the respiratory hazards to which the worker is exposed, workplace factors, and user factors that affect respirator performance and reliability

- Respirators will be selected from a sufficient number of models and sizes to ensure correct fit and comfort
- -Job duration
- Work site conditions

Respirator-Use Requirements Flow Chart 29 CFR 1910.134(c)





Respiratory Protection Mandato (Filter Type Respirator or Supplied Air Respirator as Appropriate)

PEI

Respiratory Protection Option

References

- NAVMC DIR 5100.8, Chapter 13
- OPNAVINST 5100.23G, Chapter 15
- 29 CFR 1910.134



